

AC. 4461(3) HECKMONDWIKE

Urban District of Heckmondwike.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S
ANNUAL
REPORT

FOR

1934.

HECKMONDWIKE :
ILLINGWORTH BROS., PRINTERS, MARKET PLACE

Urban District of Heckmondwike.

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

FOR

1934

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

G. H. PEARCE, M.D. (Durh.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.)
D.P.H. (Camb).

Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law,

HECKMONDWIKE :
ILLINGWORTH BROS., PRINTERS, MARKET PLACE

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This Annual Report is compiled in accordance with the requirements of Circular 1417 (England) issued by the Ministry of Health, October 25th, 1934. There is a certain amount of repetition annually, which may appear superfluous from the local aspect, but is required for the information of the Ministry.

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1934.

Area of Urban District (in acres)	696
Civil Population (Registrar General's Estimate) ...	8964
Population at Census of 1931 (Males 4,261, Females 4,730)	8991
Number of Inhabited Houses (1931 Census)	2517
Total Private Families at Census, 1931	2533
Census Population living more than 2 persons per room	15·3%
Number of Inhabited Houses (1934) according to Rate Book	2661
Average number of persons per house	3·4
Density of Population per acre	12·9
Number of Births (Males 54, Females 57)	111
Illegitimate Births (Males 1, Females 1)	2
Birth Rate per 1,000 living	12·4
Illegitimate Birth Rate per 1,000 Births Registered ...	18·0
Number of Deaths, including residents who died away from Heckmondwike (Males 60, Females 57) ...	117
Net Death Rate per 1,000 living	13·1
Number of Still Births (Males 5, Females 4)	9
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births Registered ...	63·1
Illegitimate Death Rate per 1,000 Births Registered ...	Nil
Tuberculosis Death Rate (all forms) per 1,000	0·56
Phthisis Death Rate per 1,000	0·56
Zymotic Death Rate per 1,000	0·22
Respiratory Diseases Death Rate per 1,000 (excluding Phthisis)	1·1
Cancer Death Rate per 1,000	2·5
Cases of Infectious Diseases notified (excluding Tuberculosis)	75
Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified	6
Cases of other forms of Tuberculosis notified	1
Number of Inquests	10
Rateable Value	£45717
Rate of 1d. in £ produces approx.	£170
Rainfall in inches	22·3
Number of Wet Days	174
Parliamentary Voters	6438
Local Government Voters	4718
Poor Law Relief Distributed	£1352 12 3
Dried Milk given under Milk (Mothers and Children) Order	357lbs.
Infants born during 1934 fed wholly or partially from Public Funds	10, equivalent to 9·0% of total births
Primary Vaccinations	14
Exemption Certificates granted	71

Section A—Statistics and social conditions of the Area.

Area.—The area of the Urban District is 696 acres.

Population.—At the 1931 Census the population of Heckmondwike proved to be 8,991. The Registrar-General estimates the population of Heckmondwike at the middle of 1934 to be 8,964.

No. of Inhabited Houses (end of 1934) according to Rate Books was 2,661.

Rateable Value, £45,717.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate, estimated £170 approx.

Social Conditions. Heckmondwike is an industrial town, the inhabitants of which are principally engaged in the textile trade. For many years it has been noted for the quality of its productions, especially woollen yarns, carpets, cloth, etc. Engineering, dyeing, and boot manufacturing are also important trades in the town. Some coal miners live in Heckmondwike, but their work is outside.

In politics the town has been represented by persons bearing famous names, including Richard Cobden and the present member, Sir John Simon. Its literary associations recall the Brontës, the Bensons and other gifted personages. The mother of E. F., A. C., and R. H. Benson, who became the wife of E. W. Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Stanningley Cottage, Heckmondwike, now the residence of Mr. A. K. Greenwood, Sanitary Inspector. Scientific circles do not forget that for a long period Dr. Priestley, who discovered oxygen, lived in Heckmondwike and was born just over the borders.

URBAN DISTRICT OF HECKMONDWIKE.
VITAL STATISTICS
of whole District during 1934 and previous years.

YEARLY AVERAGE.	ESTIMATED POPULATION. (Registrar General's Figures).	NETT BIRTHS.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
				Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.	
		Number	Rate per 1000	Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number.	Rate per 1000
1900-09	9,613	190	19·8	29	152	160	16·6
1910-19	9,064	169	18·5	19	109	148	16·8
1920-29	8,968	162	18·0	13	80	137	15·3
Year							
1930	8,830	129	14·6	7	54	115	13·0
1931	9,071	138	15·2	9	65	129	14·2
1932	9,009	133	14·8	6	45	127	14·1
1933	8,974	103	11·5	12	116	125	13·9
1934	8 964	111	12·4	7	63	117	13·1
Provisional Figures, 1934	England and Wales	...	...	14·8	59		11·8
	121 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London			14·7	63		11·8
	135 Smaller Towns	...	...	15·0	53		11·3
	London	...	...	13·2	67		11·9

		Total	M.	F.		
Live Births—(Legitimate		109	53	56 }	Birth Rate	12·4
(Illegitimate		2	1	1 }		
Still-Births	...	9	5	4	Rate per 1,000 total	75·0
Deaths	...	117	60	57	Death Rate,	13·1
Deaths from puerperal causes :—			Deaths.		Rate per 1,000 total births.	
Puerperal Sepsis	...		1		8·3	
Other puerperal causes	...		1		8·3	
Total	...		2		16 6	
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—						
All infants per 1,000 live births	...				...	63·1
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...				..	64·2
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...				...	Nil
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...				...	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...				...	—
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...				...	—

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year apart from Cancer, there being 22 deaths against ten the previous year.

Births. During the year doctors notified 40, midwives 82, and other persons, no births. The birth rate for Heckmondwike for 1934 is 12·4 per 1,000 of the population.

Infantile Death Rate. It is pleasing to be able to report an infantile death rate of 63 per 1,000 for the past year, against 116 for the previous year, the reasons for which are given on page 6 of the report for 1933.

General Death Rate. This figure works out at 13·1 per 1,000 of the population. A comparison may be made with the rates given in the preceding table for Heckmondwike and other areas. A list of the causes of death is given below.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN HECKMONDWIKE, YEAR 1934.

1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	—
2.	Measles	...	...	...	1
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	1
6.	Influenza	...	...	...	—
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	—
8.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	—
9.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	5
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	—
11.	Syphilis	...	...	...	1
12.	General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	...	...	...	—
13.	Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	22
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	2
15.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	6
16.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	28
17.	Aneurysm	...	...	...	—
18.	Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	9
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	2
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	7
21.	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	1
22.	Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	1
23.	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	—
24.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	—
25.	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	1
26.	Other Disease of Liver, etc.	...	...	...	—
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	1
28.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	6
29.	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	1
30.	Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	1
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	...	...	...	4

32.	Senility	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
34.	Other Violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
35.	Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	Special Causes (included in No. 35 above)—							
	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

There have been no sickness and invalidity which have been specially noteworthy in the area during the year. This is particularly gratifying when it is remembered that diphtheria has been prevalent to a great degree in adjoining districts.

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

1. (i) (a) Medical.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

*G. H. Pearce, M.D. (Durh.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Camb.), L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), Barrister-at-Law (Inner Temple).

WOMAN ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE (part-time).

*Agnes W. Jervis, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. (St. And.).

CONSULTING OBSTETRIC SURGEON.

†Carlton Oldfield, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.

(b) Others.

HEALTH VISITOR AND SCHOOL NURSE.

*Ethel M. Shorter, 3 year's General Training Certificate; Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

A. K. Greenwood.

* Fifty per cent. salary contribution is received from Exchequer Grants in respect of these officers.

† For cases of Puerperal Pyrexia or Puerperal Fever.

The Medical Officer is also Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer for the adjoining Borough of Batley. The Health Visitor is directly employed by the Council as such, but the West Riding County Council pays the Heckmondwike Council an annual sum for her part-time services as School Nurse under the County Council. The Sanitary Inspector is also Meat, Market and Housing Inspector.

(ii) (a) **Laboratory Facilities.** Facilities are provided at the County Council Laboratories, Wakefield, for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens. The figures for the year 1934 are: Bloods for Widal Reaction, 2; Sputa for Tuberculosis, 6; Swabs for B. Diphtheriæ, 72; Urine and Faeces for B. Typhosus, 1; Urines for Tuberculosis and General Examination, 5; Samples of Water for Bacteriological Examination, 3; Miscellaneous, 28; a total of 117.

(b) **Ambulance Facilities.** (a) For infectious cases are provided by the Joint Hospital Board, and (b) non-infectious cases and accidents by special arrangement.

(c) **Nursing in the Home.** There have been no changes in the arrangements for (a) general nursing, and (b) nursing of infectious diseases during 1934.

(d) **CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.**

	Address.	Sessions.	Day and Time of Meeting.	Arrangements for Medical Supervision.
Heckmondwike U.D. Council is the Authority for Maternity and Child Welfare.	George Street Sunday School, Heckmondwike.	For Maternity and Child Welfare weekly	Thursdays 2 to 4.	M.O.H. attends weekly for consultation.
	Public Health Department, Greenside, Heckmondwike	Ante Natal fortnightly	Tuesday fortnightly 2 to 4.	Woman Asst. M.O.H. for consultations.
	Ditto	Diphtheria Immunisation fortnightly	Wednesday 10 to 12	M.O.H. in attendance
	Day Nurseries	None		
County Council the Authority.	Public Health Department, Greenside, Heckmondwike	Daily School Clinic	Daily 9 a.m.	County Council through its S.M.O. and the M.O.H. Heckmondwike.
	Tuberculosis Dispensary, Venereal Diseases Centres.	Outside the District		

Orthopædic and Artificial Light Treatment is obtained for Heckmondwike scholars at the hospitals later mentioned. During 1934 the attendances of Heckmondwike residents at Venereal Diseases Clinics were: Dewsbury Infirmary, 24 males and 3 females, and Leeds Infirmary, 4 males and 1 female.

Doubtless there were others treated by medical practitioners and in various ways.

(e) Hospitals. A description of the public or voluntary hospital services available for Heckmondwike residents was given on page 9 of the Annual Report for 1930. The situation is the same to-day.

Maternity and Nursing Homes. The Heckmondwike Maternity Home is supported by voluntary contributions, fees paid by patients, and Government grant. It is run by a voluntary body known as the Heckmondwike Nursing Association, and is independent of the Urban District Council.

During 1934 the Registrar of Births reported the registration of the births of 94 infants born in the Home. Of these children the parents of 35 resided in Heckmondwike, and 59 did not reside in Heckmondwike. The figures since 1922 are:—

Heckmondwike			Heckmondwike		
Year.	Residents.	Others.	Year.	Residents.	Others.
1922	23	50	1929	37	46
1923	15	56	1930	23	64
1924	18	54	1931	29	57
1925	35	41	1932	20	52
1926	19	51	1933	20	53
1927	23	57	1934	35	59
1928	21	61			

Whilst doing very beneficial work for Heckmondwike residents, it should not be overlooked that this Home is much used by and is a great convenience to residents in neighbouring areas where there are no Maternity Homes. The Council, during 1934, has paid the fees for the admission of two mothers who were confined in the Home in accordance with the arrangement entered into between that body and the Nursing Association, which is described in a previous Annual Report.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

	Yearly average. 1925-1929.	Year 1930.	Year 1931.	Year 1932.	Year 1933.	Year 1934.
Individual patients attending Clinic	61	73	49	50	48*	72
Patients found normal ...	17	10	15	10	none	12
Patients found suffering from one or more defects ...	44	63	34	40	48	60
Total number of attendances at Clinic	140	200	206	211	108	130

* Two were post natal cases.

Defects Classified.

Respiratory system, excluding Tuberculosis ...	6	3	4	4	2	1
Circulatory system, excluding Varicose Veins ...	9	24	4	7	20	10
Digestive system, excluding Defective Teeth and Constipation	14	18	15	7	22	1
Urinary system ...	13	37	10	2	9	4
Small or deformed Pelvis ...	3	2	2	2	7	3
Gynæcological defects, including Venereal Disease ..	15	36	15	2	13	7
Varicose Veins ...	10	16	7	11	8	16
Constipation ...	20	6	17	28	21	28
Defective Teeth ...	20	36	23	26	31	36
Anæmia and Debility ...	5	4	15	17	10	13
Miscellaneous ...	4	4	4	5	10	10

History of Labours, 1934.

Normal termination ...	...	...	...	...	54
Cæsarean section ...	...	...	...	...	1
Still-birth ...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	1
Induction ...	...	...	...	...	1

The report of the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Mrs. Agnes Jervis, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., is as follows:—

Dear Sir,

I have much pleasure in presenting the report of the work of the Ante-Natal Clinic for the year 1934.

An examination of the accompanying table shows that the attendances have increased considerably, and it is gratifying to note that the facilities afforded by the Clinic have been taken advantage of to a greater extent than in recent years by the mothers of the district, for whose benefit it exists.

I also desire to mention the close co-operation between the Clinic and the Heckmondwike Maternity Home, the Matron or her Assistant bringing to each session patients booked for confinement in the Home.

The analysis of the year's work shows again the large percentage of patients exhibiting defective teeth or diseased gums; 50 per cent. of all cases examined suffered in this way. Varicose veins is another too common complaint found even in young mothers. A possible explanation of this is that so many are engaged in work in the mills which involves much standing. There is the usual large number of patients suffering from constipation, anæmia and debility, to which attention has been drawn in previous reports.

I cannot close without paying a tribute to the enthusiasm and efficiency of Sister Shorter, who is responsible for the detailed arrangements of the Clinic.

AGNES W. JERVIS.

3. (i) Midwifery and Maternity Services are the same as previously described.

(ii) Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children apart from those previously mentioned is not provided.

The late Mrs. Thomas Wharton left a sum of £1,000 to the Council to be invested and the interest used to cover the expense of sending convalescent children to the seaside for a period of three weeks. During the year 38 were approved to be sent to St. Annes and Scarborough.

(iii) Health Visiting. The arrangements made for the visiting of children between the ages of one and five years are as previously. They are adequate. The Health Visitor (Sister Shorter) is also School Nurse, hence children are under her observation from birth to school leaving age.

Number of visits paid during the year by Health Visitor—

(a) To expectant mothers—First visits	24
Total visits	42
(b) To children under 1 year of age—First visits	116
Total visits	1225
(c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—Total visits	1209

In addition to the foregoing the Health Visitor has made visits to casts of:—

Tuberculosis	6
Still Births	6
Measles	53
Whooping Cough	20
Chicken-Pox	8
Mumps	20
Miscellaneous	33
	<hr/> 146

Total visits as Health Visitor ...	<hr/> 2622 <hr/>
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To the above must be added Sister Shorter's work as School Nurse during 1934:—

Visits to homes 285, children seen 338, visits to schools 38, children examined in school 2,978. Where necessary appropriate advice verbally or by printed pamphlet was given to parents or teachers.

The attendances at the Infant Welfare Centre are individually greater than shown above, but no record is kept of mothers who attend without bringing their infants.

It would be an advantage if the Welfare Centre could be at the Council's Public Health Department. Reference has been made previously to this subject, and consideration is again recommended.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918.

Under this Order the Council has distributed dried milk as follows. The figures are for the financial year ending March 31st:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1919 ...	4	15	7	1928 ...	7	7	10
1920 ...	9	11	10	1929 ...	21	3	6
1921 ...	7	3	6	1930 ...	46	6	2
1922 ...	76	16	10	1931 ...	37	11	1
1923 ...	24	6	6	1932 ...	43	17	9
1924 ...	9	10	0	1933 ...	49	15	10
1925 ...	21	0	0	1934 ...	46	2	6
1926 ...	16	5	8	1935 ...	16	3	9
1927 ...	24	4	9				
Total cost for seventeen years ...				£462	3	1	
Average cost per annum ...				£ 27	3	9	

School Clinic.

Individual Scholars attended ...	...	1410
Total attendances ...	...	3252

The School Nurse reports on her work to the West Riding County Council, which is the Authority for School Medical Inspection in Heckmondwike. The Medical Officer of Health is available for consultation once weekly at the School Clinic. During the year he examined 1,228 scholars and advised. Of these, 22 were recommended for treatment at various hospitals. Seven cases were referred to the N.S.P.C.C.

“ Boots for the Bairns ” Fund. Founded several years ago and administered under the authority of the Council through voluntary subscriptions, this charity has provided Heckmondwike children during 1934 with 276 pairs of boots and 62 garments.

Infant Welfare Centre. Total number of attendances at the Centre during the year:—

(i) By children under 1 year	...	...	...	...	1408
(ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	...	395

Total number of children who attended at the Centre for the first time during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance, were:—

(i) Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	105
(ii) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	...	2

Total number of children who attended at the Centre during the year and who, at the end of the year, were:—

(i) Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	86
(ii) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	...	118

(iv) Infant Life Protection.

(a) Number of persons on the register who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year None

(b) Number of children on the register—

(i) At the end of the year	...	...	...	...	None
(ii) Who died during the year	...	...	...	...	None
(iii) On whom inquests were held during the year	...	...	...	...	None

(c) Number of Infant Protection Visitors at the end of the year who were—

(i) Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	1
(ii) Female, other than Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	None
(iii) Male	...	...	...	...	None

No proceedings were taken during the year, no sanctions were necessary, neither were any orders sought or obtained under Section 67 of the Act of 1932.

(v) Orthopædic treatment is obtained by children from the Leeds General Infirmary and the Dewsbury Infirmary. None have been referred during 1934, the reason being a pleasant one—non-necessity.

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) Water Supply. The Council's Surveyor (Mr. F. W. Littlewood, M.Inst.M. and Cy.E.) furnishes the following information:—

No extensions have been made to the water mains in the district.

Samples of water have been analysed by the Public Analyst, and the West Riding Bacteriologist has also examined the water, and the results are satisfactory.

The supply is satisfactory (a) in quality, and (b) in quantity.

Public Health Laboratory,
County Hall, Wakefield.

Report on the bacteriological examination of:—

Untreated water, Broadstone Reservoir, inlet to treatment tank, received 24th April, 1934, from Mr. G. E. V. Boldry, Engineer.

Bacterial Content.

Agar.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated at 37°C. for three days, 16 per c.c. of water.

Gelatine.

Average number of organisms developing on gelatine plates incubated for three days at room temperature, 72 per c.c. of water.

Presumptive *B. coli*.

Not present in 10 c.c. or quantities below.

Typical *B. coli*.

Not present in 100 c.c. or quantities below.

B. enteritidis sporogenes (Klein).

Not present in 100 c.c. or quantities below.

Sulphide colonies (Wilson and Blair).

On sulphite agar, 2 colonies.

The above examination shows no evidence of pollution.

p.p. P. L. SUTHERLAND,
G.I.,

8th May, 1934.

Public Health Laboratory,
County Hall, Wakefield.

Report on the bacteriological examination of:—

Water collected from Inlet Well to Whitley Reservoir, received 24th April, 1934, from Mr. G. E. V. Boldry, Engineer.

Bacterial Content.

Agar.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated at 37°C. for three days, 48 per c.c. of water.

Gelatine.

Average number of organisms developing on gelatine plates incubated for three days at room temperature, 32 per c.c. of water.

Presumptive *B. coli*.

Not present in 10 c.c. or quantities below.

Typical *B. coli*.

Not present in 100 c.c. or quantities below.

B. enteritidis sporogenes (Klein).

Not present in 100 c.c. or quantities below.

Sulphide colonies (Wilson and Blair).

On sulphite agar, 1 colony.

The above examination shows no evidence of pollution.

p.p. P. L. SUTHERLAND,
G.I.,
8th May, 1934.

Public Health Laboratory,
County Hall, Wakefield.

Report on the bacteriological examination of:—

Water collected from office tap—Dewsbury and Heckmond-
wike Waterworks Board, received 24th April, 1934, from
Mr. G. E. V. Boldry, Engineer.

Bacterial Content.

Agar.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates
incubated at 37°C. for three days, 32 per c.c. of water.

Gelatine.

Average number of organisms developing on gelatine plates
incubated for three days at room temperature, 40 per
c.c. of water.

Presumptive *B. coli*.

Not present in 10 c.c. or quantities below.

Typical *B. coli*.

Not present in 100 c.c. or quantities below.

B. enteritidis sporogenes (Klein).

Not present in 100 c.c. or quantities below.

Sulphide colonies (Wilson and Blair).

On sulphite agar no colonies.

The above examination shows no evidence of pollution.

p.p. P. L. SUTHERLAND,
G. I.,
8th May, 1934.

City and County Analyst's Office,
Bradford,
30th April, 1934.

Analytical Report upon 2 samples of water from
Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Joint Water Board.

Description:—

Appearance:—

Raw water. Office tap.
Grains per gallon.

Total solid matters	...	...	...	6.50	6.00
Organic and volatile matters			...	1.00	1.00
Mineral matters	...	...	...	5.50	5.00

Composition of the mineral matters—

Lime carbonate	...	...	...	None	1.00
Lime sulphate	...	...	...	1.02	None
Lime nitrate	...	...	...	None	None
Magnesium carbonate		...	...	None	None
Magnesium sulphate	...	...	...	1.08	2.30
Sodium chloride	...	...	...	.66	.82
Sodium sulphate, etc.		...	...	2.14	.28
Sodium carbonate	...	...	...	None	None
Iron and alumina oxides		...	...	.50	.50
Silica	...	...	...	.10	.10
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				5.50	5.00
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Total hardness	...	...	...	1.80	3.00
Temporary hardness	...	...	...	.20	1.00
Permanent hardness	...	...	...	1.60	2.00

Both waters are of satisfactory organic purity judged from the Chemical Examination only. The Reservoir Water is slightly on the acid side and the action on bright lead is very drastic. The Tap Water shows an increase of 1.2 hardness, being an equivalent of 1.2 grains per gallon of lime carbonate introduced.

(Signed) RICHARDSON & JAFFE.

City and County Analyst's Office,
Bradford,

30th April, 1934.

Analytical Report upon 2 samples of water from the
Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board.

						Raw water.	
						Broadstone Reservoir.	Office Tap.
						Grains per gallon.	
Total solids	...	...	...	...	...	6.5	6.0
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	.4	.5
Nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	None	None
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	None	None
Free and saline ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	.0035	.0028
Albuminoid ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	.0014	.0007
Oxygen absorbed in 1 hour at 98° F.							
required to oxidise organic matter	...	...	...	...	...	.056	.042
Lead present	...	...	...	...	...	None	None
Action on bright lead surface after 24 hours						2/5ths	1/17th
Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	1.8	3.0
P.H. value	...	...	...	...	...	5.0	6.8
Acidity due to CO ₂ and peaty acids	...	...	...	...	...	.21	None
Alkalinity in terms of CaCO ₃	...	...	...	...	...	None	1.0
Color in 1 ft. cell Lovibond's Tintometer—							
Red units	...	...	...	...	...	.4	.3
Transparency. Visibility of platinum wire							
at 30 cm. depth in 2ft. tube	...	...	...	...	...	View of Pt wire completely obscured.	Wire just visible but very blurred.
						No definition.	
Odour. In plugged flask after 2 hrs. at 80° F.	...	...	...	...	...	None	None
Matters in suspension	...	...	...	...	...	None present	None present

(Signed) RICHARDSON & JAFFE.

(ii) **Drainage and Sewerage.** No extensions have been made to the drainage and sewerage of the town.

During the compilation of this report certain information has come to hand, which Mr. Littlewood summaries as follows:—

“ **Sewage Disposal.** The Conference consisting of the Representatives of the Urban Districts of Spenborough, Heckmondwike and Mirfield appointed to consider the question of amalgamation of Sewage Works in the Spen Valley have considered the report of Messrs. Silcock and Simpson, Civil Engineers, of Leeds, and they have decided that the amalgamation of the Sewage Works in the Spen Valley would not be feasible as regards engineering and economy. The Heckmondwike Council have, therefore, decided to ask the Ministry to sanction the loan of £11,000 for the improvement of their Sewage Disposal Works, which was the subject of an Inquiry by the Ministry on the 18th November, 1930.”

2. Rivers and Streams. The Spen Beck runs through Heckmondwike, and is polluted by dye waters and some trade effluent. The authority for supervision is the West Riding Rivers Board.

3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, 1934.

Number of Privies with Open Middens	...	...	...	6
Number of Pail or Tub Closets	...	...	...	2
Number of Privies with Covered Middens	...	...	...	22
				<hr/> 30
Number of Water Closets	...	...	...	2580
Number of Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	150
				<hr/> 2730
Number of Privies reconstructed during 1934—				
(a) As W.C.'s	...	...	...	None
(b) Others	...	...	...	None
Number of Water Closets constructed for New Houses during 1934	...	...	...	49
Number of additional W.C.'s provided for old property during 1934	...	...	...	1
Number of additional W.C.'s provided for Factories, Workshops, Institutions, etc.	...	...	...	2
Number of Metal Bins provided for new houses	...	...	...	50
Additional Metal Bins provided for old property	...	...	...	5
Defective Metal Bins renewed	...	...	...	<hr/>57

Total Metal Bins	...	...	...	...	...	...	1991
Brick Receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	...	178
Middens	...	...	...	...	...	...	25

(ii) Public Cleansing. Mr. Littlewood furnishes the following information:—

“ 3,462 loads of domestic refuse were burned in the Destructor, 27 loads were tipped on the Dewsbury Moor Tip, and in all made a total of 3,489 loads.

In addition 553 loads of trade refuse were also burned in the Destructor.

NOTE—The average weight of a load of refuse is $13\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. 1,283 loads of clinker were tipped in New North Road Tip.

The dust bins are emptied weekly, and the ashpits approximately monthly.

Two Morris 30cwt. wagons are employed full time in the Scavenging Department.”

On page 19 of the Annual Report for 1933 there appears a table giving particulars of scavenging from the years 1916 to 1933. The following figures refer to the year 1934:—

Year.	Loads to Destructor.	Loads to Tips.	Total annual cost.	Total metal bins.	Fixed brick receptacles.	Middens.
1934	4015	27	£2561	1991	178	25

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTOR UNDER ARTICLE 19 OF THE SANITARY OFFICERS ORDER, 1926.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT, YEAR 1934.

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS.

Re Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	1422
„ Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	152
„ Bakehouses and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	204
„ Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	77
„ Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	36
„ Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	89
„ Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	35
„ Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	386
Total						2401

NATURE OF INSPECTIONS.

Choked W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	22
Defective and Choked Drains	...	...	...	...	...	29
Manure Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	32
Defective Metal Bins	...	...	...	...	...	49
Defective W.C. Apparatus, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective Vent Shafts	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dirty W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective Fall Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	9
						<hr/> 152 <hr/>

SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	152
Informal Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	146
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	None
Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	None
Total No. of Nuisances in hand at close of 1933					7
Total No. of Nuisances in hand at close of 1934					6
Total No. of Nuisances reported during 1934	...	...	...	...	152
Total No. of Nuisances abated during 1934	...	...	...	...	153
Legal proceedings respecting Nuisances	...	...	...	...	None

(iv) **Smoke Abatement.** During 1934 there was no alteration in the amount of smoke unnecessarily emitted from factory and domestic chimneys in the town. One is of course aware that a certain amount of smoke is inevitable where industry is carried out under present-day circumstances, but there is a limit which should not be exceeded, because excessive smoke in the atmosphere is a powerful cause of ill-health, and at the same time is a source of considerable waste of money to the manufacturer and others. Six notices to abate smoke nuisances, following twenty observations, were served, and all complied with. The Council is a member of the West Riding of Yorkshire Smoke Abatement Committee.

4. Schools. The West Riding County Council is the Authority, and its School Medical Inspectors visit the schools. The Medical Officer of Health for Heckmondwike visits as such, when his presence is necessary, as, for instance, in outbreaks of infectious disease. In this connection, visits have been made during 1934 owing to the prevalence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

SECTION D.—HOUSING. HOUSING STATISTICS.

In order to comply with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, the several heads have been read as a whole before the form was filled up, *and care has been taken to avoid duplications*; for example, a defective house remedied twice during the year has been counted once only.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	150
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	183
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses [included under sub-head (1) above] which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	59
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	87
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	10
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	49

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	49
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	None
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	None
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	None
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	None

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	None
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	None
(c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:—					
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	32
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	4
(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:—					
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	None
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	None

During 1934 there were built in Heckmondwike fifty houses by private enterprise. The type was almost entirely that of a dwelling-house suitable for occupation by an artisan and his family. Whilst no exact information is to hand, it may be taken as a fact that almost every house is the property of the occupier, which, as was shown last year, is very creditable to the inhabitants of Heckmondwike.

Between January 1st and December 31st, 1934, the Medical Officer of Health represented to the Council, in accordance with the terms of the Housing Act, 1930, that fourteen dwelling-houses were, in his opinion, unfit for human habitation. The Council thereupon made ten Demolition Orders, and the remaining four were outstanding at the close of the year, the owner having failed to attend before the Council or give any undertaking.

On pages 24 and 25 of the Annual Report for 1933 of the Medical Officer of Health, a complete list of the housing activities of the Council under the various Housing Acts, 1909 to 1930, appears, and reference may be made thereto.

On page 23 of the same Report the Council's Housing Programme for five years ending 1938 is shown.

Towards the close of the year, following sanction from the Ministry of Health, I am informed by the Surveyor (Mr. Littlewood) as follows:—

“ Work was commenced on the Hill Top Housing Estate in connection with the building of 26 houses under the Housing Act, 1930, the first step being the construction of the sewers and the laying of the water mains.”

This was, in fact, the commencement of the first instalment of houses to be provided by the Council in connection with their Programme.

The Woodman Inn, previously mentioned, was closed during the year, following an outbreak of fire, which, viewed from the public health standpoint, could not be deplored. There is another former licensed inn known as The Crystal which is now let to families at an average rental of 8/6 per room. The Council has requested the Ministry of Health to sanction the adoption of By-laws under the Housing Act, 1925, with the special object of controlling such premises, and the Ministry's reply is now awaited.

HOUSING ACT, 1930.

Proceedings by the Heckmondwike Urban District Council thereunder.

The following table shews the position on December 31st, 1934.

Situation.	Date of Representation.	Date of Closing Order.	Date of Demolition Order.	Remarks.
44, Brighton Street	Sept. 28th, 1931	None made	None made	New roof, new and additional windows, separate inside w.c., and pantry provided, Roofs re-slated, new windows, plastering, and other defects made good.
46, Brighton Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Occupied as a dwelling-house.
48, Brighton Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Occupied as a workshop.
50, Brighton Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Vacant.
52, Brighton Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
54, Brighton Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Occupied as a dwelling-house.
6, Back Lane	Ditto	Mar. 28th, 1932	Ditto	Vacant.
7, Back Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10, Back Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Occupied as a dwelling-house.
11, Back Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Vacant.
13, Back Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
14, Back Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Occupied as a dwelling-house.
85, Market Place	June 12th, 1933	None made	Aug. 24th, 1933	Vacant.
8, Beck Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Occupied as a dwelling-house.
10, Beck Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Demolished.
12, Beck Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
5, Station Lane	July 3rd, 1933	Ditto	Sept. 25th, 1933	Ditto.
7, Station Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Vacant.
9, Station Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
73, Market Place	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Occupied as a dwelling-house.
75, Market Place	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
96, High Street	Sept. 25th, 1933	Ditto	Oct. 26th, 1933	Ditto.
98, High Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Vacant.
102, High Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
104, High Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
106, High Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
108, High Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
39, Regent Street	Oct. 11th, 1933	Ditto	Nov. 20th, 1933	Occupied as a dwelling-house.
41, Regent Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
43, Regent Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Vacant.

Remarks.	Date of Representation	Date of Closing Order.	Date of Demolition Order.	Situation.
1, Strawberry Square	Nov. 6th, 1933	None made	Mar. 12th, 1934	Occupied as a dwelling-house.
2, Strawberry Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
3, Strawberry Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
4, Strawberry Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
5, Strawberry Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
6, Strawberry Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
7, Strawberry Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
8, Strawberry Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
9, Strawberry Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10, Strawberry Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
11, Strawberry Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
12, Strawberry Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
13, Strawberry Square	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
1, Kellett's Cottages, Leeds Road	Dec. 4th, 1933	Ditto	Feb. 12th 1934	Ditto.
2, Kellett's Cottages, Leeds Road	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
3, Kellett's Cottages, Leeds Road	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
4, Kellett's Cottages, Leeds Road	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Milk House, Leeds Road	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
2, Royle Fold	Jan. 8th, 1934	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
4, Royle Fold	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
11, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Mar. 12th, 1934	Ditto.
13, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
17, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
19, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
21, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
23, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
25, Upper George Street	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
14, Cook Lane	Jan. 29th, 1934	Ditto	None made	Outstanding, December 31st, 1934. Owner not having attended before Committee to state his proposals, Sec. 19.
16, Cook Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
18, Cook Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
20, Cook Lane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

The above was the position on December 31st, 1934.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1934, for the Urban District
of Heckmondwike, on the Administration of the Factory
and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—**Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces,**
including inspections made by Sanitary Inspector :—

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	39	6	Nil
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	132	Nil	Nil
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	34	Nil	Nil
Total	205	6	Nil

2.—**Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			No. of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances:—				
Sanitary Accommodation:—				
{ Insufficient.	—	—	—	—
{ Unsuitable or defective	4	3	—	—
{ Not separate for sexes.	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouses (S. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences:—				
[Excluding offences relating to outworkers and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921] ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	4	3	Nil.	Nil.

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.

NATURE OF WORK	Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
None	—	—	—

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) **Milk Supply.** The following licences to sell graded milk in the Urban District were granted during the year:—

Certified Milk—Edward Haley, Bertha Gray, Arthur Garnett.

The Council's Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. Whitehead, makes quarterly examinations of the dairy cattle in Heckmondwike, and the Chief Veterinary Officer of the West Riding County Council half-yearly examinations. Reports were received during 1934 as follows:—

Bank Foot House,
Batley,
March 31st, 1934.

Dr. Pearce,
Medical Officer of Health,
Heckmondwike.

Dear Sir,

I have again the pleasure of submitting a report of my inspection during this month of the milk cows in your Area.

Lund.—These cows appear healthy general condition and the cows' udders satisfactory.

Hodgson.—Appear healthy general condition and udders satisfactory. We have here a newly calved cow with enlarged hind quarters of udder—a normal condition often experienced in newly calven cows.

Cave.—Healthy general condition and the cows' udders satisfactory if we except a red cow in mistal across the yard with a suspicious indurated hind quarter of udder reported to the County Veterinary Staff.

Yours faithfully,

GEO. WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S.

24th June, 1934.

I have again the pleasure of submitting a report of my inspection (this month) of the milk cows in your Area.

Cave.—General health condition and udders satisfactory. Two cows not so full of flesh, but appear to be in good health. The red cow mentioned in March report I reported to the County Veterinary Authority. The cow was placed under the T.B. Order and proved tubercular.

Hodgson.—General health condition and udders satisfactory. We have here a case of slight mastitis.

Lund.—General health condition and udders satisfactory. This owner's cow now looking well.

Excepting Cave's case I note no case of a scheduled disease.

GEO. WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S.

28th September, 1934.

I have again the pleasure of submitting a report of my (during September) inspection of the milk cows in your area.

Lund.—These cows appear healthy, the general condition and udders satisfactory.

Cave.—Cows healthy, general condition and udders satisfactory. One red cow an uneven quarter of udder, non-tubercular.

Hodgson.—Cows healthy, general condition and cows' udders satisfactory.

One red cow's skin of udder much wrinkled with a corrugated appearance. I have advised suitable treatment. I have experienced this owner's cows carrying more flesh.

The cows generally a little broken in hair.

I met with no case of a scheduled disease.

GEO. WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S.

20th December, 1934.

I have again the pleasure of submitting a report of my inspections this month of the milk cows in your area.

Lund.—The cows are healthy, their general condition satisfactory.

Cave.—A good herd of milk cows, appear to be healthy, general condition very satisfactory.

Hodgson.—Although this owner's cows not so full of flesh as one has experienced, the cows appear to be healthy.

Red cow named in my last report is now satisfactory.

I diagnosed no case of a scheduled disease.

GEO. WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S.

Veterinary Department,
County Hall, Wakefield,
9th June, 1934.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that Mr. J. M. McKellar, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., Assistant Veterinary Officer, has recently made an inspection of the cows on the three registered milk producers' premises in your district.

Mr. McKellar examined 55 cows and it was only found necessary to take one sample of milk for special examination. This, however, was found to contain tubercle bacilli and the cow responsible was immediately slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order.

With the above-mentioned exception the health of the cows was good and their cleanliness satisfactory.

D. S. RABAGLIATI,
Chief Veterinary Officer.

The Medical Officer of Health,
Heckmondwike Urban District Council.

10th October, 1934.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Dear Sir,

I have to report that Mr. J. M. McKellar, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., Assistant Veterinary Officer, has recently visited the three registered milk producers' premises in your district and examined 59 cows thereon, 56 in milk and three dry.

The health of the cows was found to be good, no case of scheduled disease was noted and the cleanliness both of the cattle and premises was satisfactory.

D. S. RABAGLIATI,
Chief Veterinary Officer.

The Medical Officer of Health,
Heckmondwike Urban District Council.

Cowsheds. Number of cowsheds 6, milch cows 57, cowkeepers 3, cowkeepers who are also retail purveyors of milk 2, retail purveyors with premises in Heckmondwike 5, retail purveyors with premises outside Heckmondwike 23. All the cowsheds in Heckmondwike do not yet comply with the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Dairies and Milk Shops. There are 13 such premises, which are usually well kept. No warnings were necessary.

Ice Cream Premises. Six are registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream, four for the sale of ice cream only, and nine persons are registered for the sale of ice cream by barrow. No action during 1934 was necessary.

(b) Meat and Other Foods. The Sanitary Inspector is Meat and Markets Inspector. He reports monthly to the Sanitary Committee upon his work as Meat Inspector. The Medical Officer of Health has, on various occasions during the year, examined carcasses and organs in slaughter-houses when doubt arose as to whether there was disease or otherwise.

Total No. of Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	5
Registered	...	...	...	4
Licensed	...	...	...	1
Total No. of inspections	...	...	...	386
No. of regular Notices received	...	...	...	55
No. of occasional Notices received	...	...	...	584
	No. of Animals Slaughtered.		No. of Carcasses Inspected.	
Cattle	...	...	624	620
Sheep	...	...	2703	2669
Swine	...	...	1308	1304
Other	...	...	41	40
			<hr/> 4676	<hr/> 4633

SUMMARY OF UNSOUND MEAT SURRENDERED, 1934.

Part carcasses and offal of two beasts	Tuberculosis	...	lbs.
Heads of two beasts	Do.	...	356
Lungs of 17 beasts	Do.	...	56
Whole of three beasts' livers	Do.	...	171
Whole of 14 beasts' livers	Parasitic	...	36
Parts of 125 beasts' livers	Do.	...	194
Mesenteric fat of one beast	Tuberculosis	...	758
Livers of seven sheep	Do.	...	18
Whole carcasses and offal of four pigs	Do.	...	11
Whole carcasses and offal of 2 pigs	Swine Erysipelas	...	634
Heads of 76 pigs	Tuberculosis	...	266
Lungs of 30 pigs	Do.	...	818½
Livers of 39 pigs	Do.	...	75½
Livers of 19 pigs	Cirrhosis	...	124
Mesenteric fat of 65 pigs	Tuberculosis	...	67
			119
			<hr/> 3704

3 Tins of Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
1 Bag of Mussels	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
2 Boxes of Pears	...	....	...	...	...	...	65
							<hr/> 3905 <hr/>

Total weight 1 ton 14 cwts. 3 qrs. approximately.

Offensive Trades. There are 6 premises, three of which are devoted to tripe boiling, fat melting and bone boiling, and one each to gut-scraping, fellmongering and tanning and leather dressing. They are kept in reasonable condition and the by-laws generally observed.

(c) Adulteration, etc. The Council is not a Food and Drugs Authority, this work being performed in Heckmondwike by the West Riding County Council.

(d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food. Up to the present, no laboratory work of this nature has been undertaken directly on behalf of the Council, the County Council, as previously explained, acting in the Heckmondwike area.

(e) Nutrition. Information is diffused in the homes of the people by the Health Visitor, at the Welfare Centre and School Clinic by the Health Visitor and Medical Officer of Health, at the Ante-Natal Clinic by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and by the distribution of the publication known as "Better Health."

Common Lodging Houses. There is only one, situated in Church Street, providing accommodation for 75 persons. So far as such establishments are judged, this may be said to be well kept.

Fried Fish Shops. The number upon the register is 19. Their condition is fair.

Bakehouses. There are 13 on the register. The Sanitary Inspector reports no action has been called for during 1934.

Restaurants. There are three. No action has been called for.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928. No samples were taken.

SECTION F. --Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases,

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis)
during the year 1934

DISEASE	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	45	41	—
Diphtheria	18	18	1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	4	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—
Other diseases generally notifiable	7 Erysipelas	—	—
Other diseases notifiable locally		—	—

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES Under Age Groups.

	under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 up-wards	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	—	2	3	1	8	13	10	5	2	1	—	45
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	1	2	7	6	—	1	1	—	18
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Puerperal Fever...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	7
												75

The preceding table, as explained in previous Annual Reports, is not strictly accurate, because it has not been possible to obtain information from the Joint Hospital where cases which have been notified as suffering from any notifiable infectious disease have later been found not to be so suffering and the original diagnosis revised. Since the appointment of a resident medical officer information has been sent about each patient when discharged.

As an illustration of what is meant, the following figures were furnished recently in Parliament by the Minister of Health when asked about Diphtheria in Birmingham by a Member:—

BIRMINGHAM DIPHTHERIA CASES.

Year.	Column 1.		Column 2.	
	Total number of suspected cases of Diphtheria admitted to hospital.		No. of cases in Column 1 which proved not to be Diphtheria.	
1931	1,728	690
1932	1,156	609
1933	788	441

Scarlet Fever was notified on 45 occasions. It is uncertain whether several of these cases were actually Scarlet Fever, the type being mild, as is customary, and diagnosis not being easy. All recovered.

Smallpox. No case occurred in Heckmondwike during 1934.

Diphtheria. Only 18 cases were notified, compared with 45 the previous year. This is very gratifying because, although the figure 18 is large, it is much less than was anticipated, having regard to the epidemic of Diphtheria which was so extensive in neighbouring areas and of such a deadly type. Fortunately, the Heckmondwike Council was sufficiently far seeing to establish, in conjunction with the County Council, an immunisation clinic in October, 1932, since which date until December 31st, 1934, the attendances had numbered 1,527. There is every cause to believe that this was the reason why Heckmondwike so largely escaped from Diphtheria as compared with similar towns. There was one death, a boy aged five. He had not been immunised and was only ill a few hours before death occurred. One of the children who had been immunised developed Diphtheria in a comparatively mild form. He recovered quickly without any complications. Only a few weeks had elapsed between his last attendance at the immunisation clinic and the onset of Diphtheria, hence there had not been sufficient time for his protection, the interval being too short.

Enteric Fever. No notifications were received.

Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia were never notified. The regulations are not strictly observed by practitioners, hence these figures are misleading. There were 7 deaths from Pneumonia during the year, and obviously there would be other cases which were not fatal, although they were not necessarily Influenzal or Acute Primary Pneumonia.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia were the cause of considerable anxiety during the year. There was one death from Puerperal Sepsis and one from surgical shock following Cæsarean Section. Both occurred in Batley Hospital, the patients being Heckmondwike residents.

A report on an outbreak of Puerperal Sepsis was made by the Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health and the Heckmondwike Urban District Council. The Ministry held an enquiry and the Local Supervising Authority, which is the West Riding County Council, took certain action on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Potts. The Home was closed for some weeks. It is a voluntary institution.

Influenza. No epidemic visited the town during the year. There were cases termed influenza which were really common colds. We know little about this disease unfortunately, its actual cause being yet unknown.

No (a) primary vaccinations or (b) re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, because there were no cases of Smallpox.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases become known to the Medical Officer of Health principally through the agency of Head Teachers and the School Attendance Officer. Such cases are visited at home by the School Nurse. The Medical Officer of Health is not School Medical Officer. Contacts are searched for in school or at home when necessary. Isolation is possible at the Dewsbury Joint Isolation Hospital in the case of Pneumonia following Measles. The number of non-notifiable cases visited in their homes during the year were: Measles (under 5 years) 53. Whooping Cough (under 5 years) 20.

Anthrax and Rabies locally contracted was not notified during the year.

Epidemic Jaundice, Undulant Fever, or Psittacosis were unknown, and **Rheumatic Fever** called for no special comment.

(a) Cancer Death Rate. Figures showing the death rates in Heckmondwike from Cancer are given in a summary on page 35 of the Annual Report for 1933. The rate for the year 1934 for Heckmondwike is 2·5 per 1,000.

The death rate per 1,000 from Cancer in England and Wales for 1933 was 1·6. The 1934 figures are not yet available.

Cancer research is continued locally at the Leeds University in conjunction with the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

(b) Prevention of Blindness. No action has been taken under Section 66, Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes, the local facilities appearing to be sufficient.

**(c) PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)
REGULATIONS, 1925.**

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

No action was taken or called for under this Act or Regulations during 1934.

TUBERCULOSIS IN HECKMONDWIKE, 1934.

Age periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
25	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
45	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	3	3	1	—	3	2	—	—

The following Table shows the relationship between date of notification and date of death of all persons in Heckmondwike who were certified to have died from Tuberculosis between January 1st, 1913, and December 31st, 1934. It is a guide to the extent to which the requirements as to notification of Tuberculosis are observed by medical practitioners.

Death before notification	28	Death 6 months after ...	3
Death 1 month or under		Death 7 months after ...	3
after notification ...	15	Death 8 months after ...	2
Death 2 months after ...	5	Death 9 months after ...	1
Death 3 months after ...	2	Death 10 months after ...	2
Death 4 months after ...	7	Death 11 months after ...	Nil
Death 5 months after ...	3	Death 12 months and over	27

The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths during 1934 was 1 to 5 or 20%.

HOUSING CONDITIONS OF NOTIFIED CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Year.	Notifica- tions		Type of House			Occupants									Houses with more than one Patient Notified	Rooms						Bedrooms				Sleeping Accommodation for Patients				
	M.	F	B. to B.	Single	Through	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 and over		1	2	3	4	5	6 and over	0	1	2	3	4 and over	Separate Room	Shared Room	Separate Bed	Shared Bed
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 and over		1	2	3	4	5	6 and over	0	1	2	3	4 and over				
1934	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	6	3	3	3	
Totals 1921 to 1934	70	50	68	3	49	11	10	16	29	18	21	7	7	10	-	11	46	22	19	5	16	3	53	41	16	6	21	98	40	79

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

CASES.							
Year.	Notified.	Treated.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Death.
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
1934	1	1	None	1	None	None	None
Total 1914 to 1934	55	51	4	53	2	None	2

Once more I have to express my thanks to the Members of the Council for their courtesy, and the sympathetic manner in which my recommendations receive consideration, having at all times regard to the health and welfare of the inhabitants of the town.

To Mr. Greenwood I am indebted for his willing help, always of much value, which has extended over a period of twenty-five years.

This Report was completed in February with the exception of the official figures which are provided annually by the Registrar-General. These arrived on May 3rd, which permits reference being made in this Annual Report to the great loss which has been sustained by the Council and the mothers and children of Heckmondwike through the untimely death of Sister Shorter. As a colleague I can testify with exact knowledge of her zeal for the work she was called upon to undertake, and her untiring devotion in its execution. She was one of those women who, whilst being skilful in her profession as a nurse, also possessed the natural inclination to carry out her special vocation, which made her one to whom mothers and children alike looked up to and continually sought advice from. Her loss is keenly felt, and the references in the Press bear witness to this fact. Sister Shorter was buried in Heckmondwike Cemetery, amongst the people whom she loved and for whom she had worked hard for fifteen years, on April 25th, 1935, and as we left her grave we felt one had passed on who would not be easy to follow.

G. H. PEARCE, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.





